

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch, for each insertion.

SUPERIOR

WHITE CHINA MATTING
DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, &c.

THE undersigned has **FOR SALE**
WHITE CHINA MATTING,
36 inches wide, 1s. 6d. per yard
50 ditto ditto, 1s. 9d. ditto
55 ditto ditto, 2s. ditto
DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, &c. each
ALSO,
Nursery Clocks, brass works, 12s., 16s.,
20s. each
Largest size tea trays, 5s. each
Second ditto ditto ditto, 3s. 6d. ditto
Third ditto ditto ditto, 2s. 6d. ditto
Waiters, 1s. 3d. each
Wafers in boxes, 1s. per dozen
Boxes of envelopes, containing 100, 1s.
per box
Eggshells, glass salt cellars, &c.

Magnum bottom pens, 1s. each.
WASH-STANDS, 7s. each.
DRESSING TABLES, 12s. each.
DRESSING GLASSES, 7s. each.
With a great variety of useful articles cheap.

WILLIAM HERBLEWHITE,
87 1/2, Lower George-street
1420 *• Opposite the Herald Office

SHEEP.—About 2000 superior bred sheep to be sold (lambs under month-old), together with right of y within twenty miles of Bathurst. The sheep are warranted clean, and have never been diseased. For further particulars apply by letter, post paid, to A.B. Post Office Carcase.

TWO substantial brick-built Venetian Cottages, situated in O'Connell-street, in the flourishing village of O'Connell Town, and only a few minutes' walk from the city. Each of the Cottages contains a parlour, sitting room, a bed room and kitchen. There is a piece of ground attached to each, having a back entrance from a lane, which may readily be converted into a garden. There is also a well of excellent water on the premises. The proprietor does not deem it necessary to describe the Cottages to the third party, but he is prepared to recommend to the third party, any mechanic, or artisan, who may feel disposed to make a comfortable home for himself or family, to inspect the premises, and inquire

himself. Parties wishing to inspect or purchase, will gain the required information, applying to Isaac Robinson, Kensington street, Parramatta street, or to George Watson, on the premises.

This—Unexceptionable.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JUST RECEIVED, EX "WALMISTON CASTLE."

TO STATIONERS, PRINTERS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George street, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, JANUARY 27,
At 11 o'clock.

Four cases fine blue wove letter paper
Two ditto foolscap paper
One ditto pens, drawing pencils, wafers
sealing-wax, and steel pens
Six casks superior writing ink in quart, pint
and guilder tins; black, red, and blue
One cask printing ink, black, red, blue, a
green.

Terms at sale.

MORETON BAY.

TO NEW BEGINNERS, OR PARTIES WANTING
A LARGE STATION WITH A SMALL NUMBER
OF SHEEP.

1000 SHEEP WITH RUN FOR 800

AND
500 HEAD OF CATTLE

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public
auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 25TH JANUARY,
At 12 o'clock,
THE following lot of SHEEP
viz.:-
600 Ewes, from 1 year old upwards
400 Wethers, ditto ditto
s Rams
1008 more or less.
All fine woolled sheep, and warranted sound
and never to have been diseased.
THE STATION

WILL CARRY, as ABOVE STATED, 80
SHEEP AND 500 HEAD OF CATTLE, a
IS WELL WATERED, EVEN IN THE
DRIEST SEASONS.

It is situated on the Albert River, and
known as "Mount Martin". Only about
thirty-five miles from Brisbane, although on the
side of the county, a distance so easy as to make
it very desirable for dairy purposes, for which
the lower part of the station is well adapted.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

Consist of a comfortable verandah dwelling-house,
with detached kitchen, servants' room,
bathhouse, &c. There are also, garden well
fenced, some man's hut and shed and room
with, sheep and cattle attached, a stockyard
for 300 head cattle, milk house, milking

paddock of nine acres, also a horse paddock—
 all fenced in. There are also, two or three
 station bays, besides hurdles, sheep-yard, &c.
 All the improvements are very substantial.
 Furniture, with 100 bushels wheat, &c.,
 to be taken at a valuation.

Terms of sale. 14

VARNISHES.

MR. MORT
 Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
 George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY,
 At 11 o'clock,

CASE CONTAINING

■ Black Japan varnish
 Copal body ditto
 Sutcliffe carriage ditto
 1 Case containing—
 Pale oak ditto
 Copal varnish
 Pale oak ditto
 1 Case containing—
 Pale cabinet varnish
 Gold size
 1 Case containing—
 Body varnish
 Black drying coral varnish
 Black Japan ditto
 Super body copal.
 Terms at sale.

MEBEY, HOPS, COLONIAL TOBACCO
ARSENIC, &c.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Room
George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY,
At eleven o'clock,

2 CASKS LAMP GLASS
5 Barrels rotten stone
2 Ditto blue black
3 Ditto yellow ochre
2 Ditto English umber
3 Casks powder litharge
1 Case emery, assorted

20 Pockets hops
9 Kegs prime colonial tobacco
1 Case arsenic.

Terms of sale,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. AT the present time, when all parties are anxiously desirous to make good losses sustained during the past few months, an announcement like the above will be received with interest, especially when it is known that this is to be raised by numerous investments, each of small amount, giving an opportunity for numbers to participate in the profits. Exorbitant interest or other advantages are often offered as an inducement to obtain this, but the present is an opportunity that seldom occurs, and will doubtless be duly appreciated by those who thoroughly understand their own interests.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BEE HIVE feel satisfied that the

READY MONEY CUSTOMERS will avail themselves of this opportunity to lay out their cash in buying

DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS, and being well aware that in order to raise the above sum they must sell at a sacrifice.

GREAT ADVANTAGES that have hitherto been heard of in the colony, they have resolved to do so, being determined to complete their wish in a given time.

It need hardly be said to any parties at all acquainted with this establishment that the STORES OF THE BEE HIVE are literally crammed with goods, having within the last two months received not less than

168 PACKAGES not old and unsaleable, but goods of every description in the trade, in the

NEWEST STYLES.

The Cheapest and most desirable to be met with out of the metropolis of Great Britain. It has often been a source of pleasure to be able to announce benefits to be conferred upon the Australian community, but the present announcement, especially, conveys a greater amount of gratification than any yet, being satisfied that thousands upon thousands will hasten to secure the

BARGAINS now tendered to their advantage.

Are respectfully invited to come and inspect this extensive and varied stock of goods.

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS Should make a point of coming to the Bee Hive, so they must be well aware that it is much more to their own interest than to waste their time in an

AUCTION ROOM where they often buy large lots unsuitable to their respective trades, and at this establishment they can sort up their stocks as they suit their inclination, and where they can see and thoroughly examine what they purchase.

SETTLERS Who have paid periodical visits to this house receive nothing to be said as an inducement to come again; but strangers who may be inclined for the first time to buy their shops here may rest assured that no where in Australia will they meet with a more extensive and cheaper stock of goods.

SHIPPERS TO THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS and the neighbouring

COLONIES, will find the best assortment of goods suited to their various markets, and will also find every attention paid to the packing and despatch of purchases.

PRIVATE FAMILIES should lay in a good stock of drapery for domestic purposes, as they may rest assured that an opportunity like this will not occur for years, perhaps never, come again.

The following is a partial list, with a quotation of the prices of some articles, in order to give a slight idea of the low rate at which

DRAPERY SLOPS, WOOLLENS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

ARE TO BE PURCHASED AT THE BEE HIVE.

270 AND 272, PITT-STREET.

MANCHESTER GOODS, CALICOES, white, 800 pieces, at 1/4d. per yard, formerly sold at 1/6d.

500 pieces, at 5s. 9d. per piece

350 ditto, ditto 6s. 6d. ditto

500 ditto, ditto 7s. 6d. ditto

325 ditto, ditto 8s. 6d. ditto

500 ditto, ditto 9d. yard, ditto

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SALES BY AUCTION.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OTHERS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MR. SAMUEL SOLOMONS will sell by auction, at Rooms, 26, Hunter-street.

THIS DAY, 25TH JANUARY.
 WITHOUT RESERVE.
 18 Assorted English silver watches
 1 Patent watch and apparatus
 1 Superior gift watch, assorted
 1 Hydraulic garden engine
 1 Brass candlestick, chequerboard
 1 Carved four-post bedstead
 &c. &c. &c.
 1834

CARPENTERS, MAVERS, UNIVERSAL, DOUBLE, AND SINGLE SPELLING AND TABLE BOOKS.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 400, George-street.

THIS DAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1847.
 At eleven o'clock precisely.
 200 Carpenter's spelling books
 100 Universal single ditto ditto
 100 Ditto double ditto ditto
 70 Mayer's spelling books
 50 Table books
 Terms at sale. 1460

WINE.

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 47, George-street.

ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH INSTANT, At 12 o'clock precisely.

13 QUARTER-CASKS superior pale Sherry
 4 Ditto ditto ditto ditto, very excellent
 9 Hogsheads Marais
 12 Tierses ditto
 12 Quarter-casks ditto
 9 Quarter-casks Golden Sherry
 2 Pipes Port wine
 1 Hogshead Port wine
 1 Quarter-cask Champagne
 1 Case, each 5 dozen, Port, of a quality very rarely met with
 9 Cases London Port, 8 dozen each
 2 Hogsheads London Port
 Terms at sale. 1443

TO GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 47, George-street.

ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH INSTANT, At eleven o'clock precisely.

6 KEYS VERY SUPERIOR TOBACCO
 10 Barrels "Loosefin" harrings
 5 Casks split peas
 4 Casks split peas
 5 Casks soda and salt powder
 5 Ditto lb. weight, patent bow springs, lancewood and whalebone shafts, lamps, &c., painted brown, lined blue, mail axle
 10 Bags ground black pepper
 15 Ditto whole ditto
 15 Cases castor oil
 5 Casks Epsom salt
 5 Kegs tartaric acid
 2 Ditto carbonate soda
 5 Casks hyson skin tea
 30 Bales Bengal twine
 18 Hogsheads very superior vinegar
 9 Quarter-casks ditto
 &c. &c. &c.
 Terms at sale. 1441

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

SIR ROBERT PERL.

774 TORR, S. M.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to submit to public competition, at his Rooms, City Mart, 47, George-street.

ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH INSTANT, At eleven o'clock precisely.

THE WRECK OF THE SIR ROBERT PERL, as she now lies stranded at AYVOA BAY,

about three miles to the northward of Broken Bay.

Further particulars and terms will appear in a future advertisement. 1844

TO SHOEMAKERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 27TH JANUARY, At 11 o'clock.

NINE TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES, containing a general assortment of the undecomposed articles—

Women's patent seal and calf shoes
 "lasting and Cordovan ditto
 "grain and kid ditto
 "black and fancy boots
 Children's boots and shoes in great variety.
 Terms at sale. 1440

"MADGE WILDFIRE."

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on

THURSDAY NEXT, 28TH JANUARY, At eleven o'clock precisely.

THE VERY FAST-SAILING CLIPPER YACHT MADGE WILDFIRE, with all her gear, &c., as she lies at the Circular Wharf, where she can be seen daily.

The present owner had her built expressly to run in the three sailing matches on the 26th instant, and having no further use for her, or facility for keeping her, now offers her for sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
 Owing to her light draft of water, astonishing speed, weatherly qualities, and almost perfect safety, she is well adapted for rivers, lakes, or heavy sea-way. For symmetry her model has never been surpassed in the colony.

Terms, each. 1180

TO DRAPEES, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 461, George-street.

THIS DAY, 25TH JANUARY, At half-past ten o'clock precisely.

A superior assortment of drapery, consisting of—

Duck and canvas trousers
 Fancy gingham
 10-4 and 10-4 1/2 Whitney Markets
 Sleeved, tulle, and saletie vests
 Drab shepherd coats
 Blue pilot coat
 Blue and drab flannel trousers
 White and drab mackintosh jackets
 Black and coloured Orleans cloth
 Scotch twilled shirts and shirtings
 White longcloth shirts
 Small pattern printed de laines
 Madras, chocolate, and fancy prints
 Blue and scarlet serge shirts
 Black and grey shirtings and shirtings
 Heavy 5-holed bags
 Women's white cotton hosiery
 Best gingham umbrellas
 &c. &c. &c.
 Terms at sale. 1433

WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO CLOSURE ACCOUNTS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 461, George-street.

THIS DAY, 25TH JANUARY, At half-past ten o'clock precisely.

Two trunks linen, checked, and fancy shooting coats
 Four bales coloured rug and counterpane, assorted sizes
 Three bales bleached supra and checked muslins
 Two cases drab and millers' drab mackintosh trousers
 Five bales 7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 grey blue prints
 Two cases 6-4 checked and checked muslins
 One case 6-4 Irish linen
 Two cases assorted linen sheet, No. 25
 Two cases assorted linen sheet, heavy
 Terms at sale. 1433

YELLOW AND BLUE WOOLPACK, FOOT AND BLANK PAPER; GARDENS AND DRAPEES; AND PRINTING PAPER; MEMO, DAY, CALENDAR, AND ROUGH KENT BOOKS; WRITING INK, &c.

TO STATIONERS, STOREKEEPERS, GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 400, George-street.

THIS DAY, 25TH JANUARY, At eleven o'clock precisely.

1 Case containing—Royal blue, royal grey, ditto cartridge, imperial

1 Bale "Demy brown ditto
 1 " "Demy grey ditto
 1 " "Printing and proof demy, crown, tea, brown
 1 " "Second demy, tea demy, demy blotting, demy
 1 Case "Cartridge ditto
 1 " "Yellow wove, blue wove, foolscap
 1 " "Superfine yellow wove foolscap, blue wove, and laid foolscap
 1 " "Large blue wove post, yellow wove post, superline bank, fine large yellow wove
 1 " "Large extra bank, large common laid, fine extra large yellow wove post, fine blue wove medium
 1 " "Memo, books, day and cash books, pocket ledgers and rough entry book, &c.
 1 " "Blue, black, and red writing ink
 And a great variety of every description of paper too numerous to particularise.
 Terms at sale. 1360

DECKED SAILING BOAT, LYING AT THE DOCKYARD.

MR. LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, 25TH JANUARY, At eleven o'clock precisely.

A SMALL DECKED SAILING-BOAT, 15 feet keel, 15 feet over all; with new masts and sails, and 43 fathoms of chain cable.

The boat is lying off the Dockyard, where she may be inspected.

Terms—Cash. 1373

POUCHONG TEA.

MR. S. LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, 25TH INSTANT, At eleven o'clock precisely.

180 Boxes 20 catty superior POUCHONG TEA, in paper.

Terms at sale. 1116

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER PLATE, AND CHRONOMETER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, 25TH JANUARY, At eleven o'clock.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN FREDERICK LIND,

2 Metal watches
 2 Silver ditto, and one silver lever watch
 After which,
 One handsome pearl set
 Two handsome gold neck chains
 One pearl brooch
 Soup ladle, table spoons and forks, tea spoons, sugar tongs, &c., &c.
 One chronometer, by Knight and Bucknell.
 Terms at sale. 1306

MONDAY, 25TH INSTANT.

A NEW FASHIONABLE ALBERT PHAETON, built by Wright, Westminster Bridge Road, London.

AND A NEW SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS FOR TWO HORSES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. LYONS, At his Mart.

THIS DAY, 25TH INSTANT, At eleven o'clock precisely.

This splendid Carriage was made to order for a gentleman in England, and is one of the handsomest ever imported in the colony. It is built on elliptic springs, painted ultramarine, picked out with broad and fine lines of white, and highly varnished, lined with drab cloth and lace trimmings, large head, covered with enamelled leather, patent axles on Collings' principle, new German windows to head and fence rail, two large enamelled aprons, pole and shafts, plated chased door handles, &c.

The new set of double harness for two horses, patent leather collar, with part plated furniture, as usual, and to order.

On view at Martyn's Carriage Repository, Pitt-street, between Market and Park streets.

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

HANDSOME LIGHT BAY PONY. BROKEN TO CARRY A LADY.

MR. S. LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, 25TH INSTANT, At eleven o'clock precisely.

A handsome light bay Pony, broken to carry a lady

Terms at sale. 1371

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

PRIME MESS BEEF.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, 25TH JANUARY, At eleven o'clock.

35 Casks prime mess beef, cured in 1846, in new casks

Terms at sale. 1367

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

HANDSOME NEW GIG.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, 25TH JANUARY, At eleven o'clock.

After the sale of the Albert Phaeton, A HANDSOME NEW GIG, Made to order.

With Collings' patent axles, &c.

Terms at sale. 1399

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

TO GROCERS, OILMEN, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, 25TH JANUARY, At eleven o'clock.

Base's draught fruit, 4 dozen each
 25 Cases salad oil, in flasks, 2 1/2 dozen each
 18 Tons rope
 50 Bags pepper
 &c. &c. &c.
 Terms at sale. 1164

MONDAY, 25TH INSTANT.

FINE WASHED WOOL, AND HEAVY WOOLPACKS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street.

THIS DAY, 25TH INSTANT, At eleven o'clock precisely.

8 Bales fine washed wool
 6 Bales heavy woolpacks.
 Terms at sale. 943

WEDNESDAY, 27TH INSTANT.

NEWLY IMPORTED FASHIONABLE GIGS, TANDUM CARTS, CABRIOLETS, AND PHAETONS.

BY MR. LYONS. At his Mart, on

WEDNESDAY, 27TH INSTANT, At 11 o'clock precisely.

ONE HANDSOME GIG, of best materials and workmanship, with patent

collar spring, painted a rich ultramarine blue, relieved and highly varnished, lined with superfine drab cloth and drab Morocco leather, stuffed with best baked hair and tufted, patent axles, and highly varnished.

ONE HANDSOME MAIL GIG, patent collar spring, lined with superfine crimson cloth, and trimmed with a fashionable silk lace, painted a rich ultramarine blue, and highly varnished, patent enamelled leather apron, patent axles and lamps

ONE HANDSOME MAIL GIG, painted a rich ultramarine blue, picked in with scarlet lake, and highly varnished, lined with superfine cloth and rich crimson silk lace, stuffed and tufted, patent enamelled leather apron, patent axles and lamps, and patent collar spring

A TANDUM CART, with folding-out hind seat, lancewood shafts, plated with white

A MAIL TANDUM CART, with folding-out hind seat and sliding iron-work, lancewood shafts, plated with white

A MAIL GIG, with patent bow springs, lancewood and whalebone shafts, lamps, &c., painted brown, lined blue, mail axle

A PATENT CABRIOLET, hung on bow springs, with extension springs to shafts, head and boot of enamel leather, Collings axle, lamps, &c.

A PATENT CABRIOLET PHAETON, diagonal jointed, with patent bow springs, and barouche seat in front, Collings axle, pole and pole piece complete

A PATENT SHIFTING PHAETON, hung on double bow springs, mail axles, enamelled leather head to shift, painted green, lined drab.

Terms at sale. 1061

FRIDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

PRIME CIGARS, NO. 3 AND 4, EX "SARAH."

MR. LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, ON FRIDAY, 29TH INSTANT, At eleven o'clock precisely.

100,000 No. 3 cigars, in boxes of 1000 each

100,000 No. 4 ditto ditto 1000 each

100,000 No. 4 ditto ditto 500 each

Terms at sale. 1366

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

1000 HEAD OF QUIET CATTLE, ON THE MURRUMBidgee RIVER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart, on

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, At 11 o'clock.

1000 HEAD OF QUIET CATTLE, running at the Station of Messrs. James and William Macarthur, near Gungahlin, on the Murrumbidgee River, consisting of—

400 Cows, half of them from 2 to 3 years old

300 Oxen, between 3 and 5 years old

300 Oxen, between 18 months and 3 years old

Sucking Calves given in, To be delivered at Nagang, on or before the 10th March.

Nangang is on the direct road to Port Phillip and Adelaide, and from the large proportion of Oxen of suitable age either for fattening or working cattle, this herd is particularly suited for the

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MARKET.

Terms at sale. 1028

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

SALE AT NARELLAN GRANGE, COWPASTURES.

In the month of February.

BY MR. LYONS, (Of which due notice will be given.)

As the Proprietor is about to proceed to INDIA.

50 SUPERIOR BROOD MARES, COLTS, AND FILLIES.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SEED OATS, PORTABLE THRASHING AND WINNOWING MACHINES

HAY PRESSES
 SUFFOLK DRILL
 WAGGONS, DRAYS, CARTS
 FARMING IMPLEMENTS, AND
 Other useful articles.
 Terms at sale. 941

FIFTY HEAD OF VALUABLE BLOOD STOCK.

PART OF THE STUD OF CHARLES ROBERTS, ESQ.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY MR. LYONS, AT ARMSTRONG'S REPOSITORY, CASTLE-RAVENHURST NORTH, IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, Agreeably to instructions received from the proprietor,

CHARLES ROBERTS, ESQ.

ABOUT 50 HEAD OF CHOICE BLOOD MARES, COLTS, AND FILLIES, the breed of the celebrated imported horse—

SIR CHARLES NORBORTH VAGABOND ORATIN

bores several imported Mares, now running at Mr. Charles Roberts' Estate, Mount Vernon, South Creek, and Wallgrove.

Catalogues of their pedigree may be had of the auctioneer in about a week's time

Terms at sale. 700

GREAT COLLECTION OF GOODS, FOR SALE, THIS MORNING.

AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR.

MR. W. G. MOORE BEGS to apprise the public that he will submit for public competition, a large and varied assortment of

ELEGANT MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
 Handsome Brussels carpet
 Turkey hearthrugs
 India matting
 ALSO,
 Three fishing nets
 One good eight-day clock
 Chimney glass
 &c. &c. &c.
 AND AT 12 O'CLOCK,
 Horses, drays, carts, &c. &c.
 Terms—Cash. 1469

JOHN MORRIS

will sell by auction, at his Sale Room, opposite the White Horse Inn, George-street.

THIS DAY, 25TH INSTANT, At eleven o'clock.

A quantity of Sashes, Frames, and Doors, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 1493

POSTPONED TO MONDAY, 25TH DAY OF JANUARY 1847.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES SMITH.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

MR. STUBBS is directed with instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Charles Smith, to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street.

THIS DAY, 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1847, At 12 o'clock precisely.

50 Acres of Land, situated in the county of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, bounded on the north by part of

Houston Mitchell's grant called Walks, commencing at the legions, and running east thirty-seven chains to Hunter's River; on the east by the said river thirteen chains; on the south by a line

thirty chains twenty-five links to the legions, and on the west by the legions to the north-west corner, to be called Botanic Garden.

The above property is cleared, and the land is excellent, consisting of rich alluvial soil, and is at present in a state of cultivation. It is subdivided and leased to tenants, (Messrs. Cooper, Scooby, and Dempsey,) who pay a yearly rent of 12s. per acre; but in connection with the populous town of Maitland, its value cannot be estimated at less than £20 per acre. Its frontage to the river is

858 FEET

2442 IN DEPTH.

It is altogether a most valuable Property.

Lot 1.

40 Acres and 22 perches, situated in the county of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, commencing at the eastern extremity of the said boundary line of Lot 8, and bounded by the following lines, viz.—On the south twenty-four chains eighty links, west fifteen degrees; north twenty chains seventy links; north diagonal jointed twenty links; then by Wall's Creek to the starting point, and being Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 in the plan exhibited at a public sale of part of the Estate of the said E. Turner, and which plan is now in the custody of William Carr, Esquire, of Sydney, the largest purchaser, and which said land is part of one thousand two hundred and thirty acres granted to J. P. Maughan on 21st June, 1823.

Too much cannot be said of this identical forty-acre tract, at Maitland, being Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the subdivisions of two hundred and sixty acres granted to J. P. Maughan, known as

SOUTH PARK.

It is situated in the very heart of the Valley of Maitland, with water frontage to Wall's Creek, celebrated for its quality and quantity, in a high state of cultivation, and presenting the finest specimens of farm produce of any in the world. It will be sold in two lots.

The conditions of sale, and abstract of title, can be seen at the office of B. C. Rodd, Esq., Solicitor, 360, Pitt-street.

See Plans at the Mart. 505

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

COMFORT, ECONOMY, AND PLEASURE.

TWO VERY EXCELLENT HOUSES, IN SYDNEY, BAY AND FRANCES STREETS GLEBE.

Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1847.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS.

Commissioner's Office, 1st January, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders in duplicate will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of February, at noon, for furnishing for the Military and Convict Service, in the several districts, the supplies undermentioned, in such quantities as may be required during twelve calendar months, commencing the 1st April next, under the conditions hereafter specified, viz.:

PROVISIONS.

- The Military Ration, being:
 - 1 lb. Fresh Meat
 - 1 lb. Wheat Bread
- The Ration for Exiles—
 - 24 oz. Wheat Bread
 - 16 oz. Fresh Meat
 - 8 oz. Vegetables
 - 8 oz. Salt
 - 8 oz. Tea
 - 1 lb. Sugar
 - 2 oz. Soap

VERMALS.

- 16 oz. Wheat Bread
- 12 oz. Fresh Meat
- 8 oz. Vegetables
- 8 oz. Salt
- 8 oz. Tea
- 1 lb. Sugar
- 2 oz. Soap

Children under ten years to be allowed two-thirds of the ration of Female Adults; above that age, and under fifteen, the same as adults.

- The ration for male convicts being:
 - 12 oz. wheat bread
 - 14 oz. maize or barley bread

(The contractor having the option of giving 20 oz. of wheat bread for the whole.)

- 1 lb. fresh beef
- 1 oz. brown sugar
- 1 oz. salt
- 1 oz. yellow soap

- 1 lb. Bread
- 1 lb. Potatoes
- 1 lb. Meat
- 1 lb. Sugar
- 1 lb. Salt
- 1 lb. Soap

The ration for Female Convicts in the first and second classes.

- 10 oz. Wheat Bread
- 10 oz. Maize or Barley Bread

(The contractor having the option of giving 16 oz. Wheat Bread for the whole.)

- 8 oz. Fresh Beef
- 8 oz. Vegetables
- 8 oz. Salt
- 8 oz. Brown Sugar
- 8 oz. Tea
- 8 oz. Yellow Soap

- Female convicts in the third class:
 - 12 oz. wheat bread
 - 12 oz. maize meal
 - 4 oz. fresh beef
 - 8 oz. vegetables
 - 8 oz. salt
 - 1 oz. yellow soap

- Female convicts in cells:
 - 12 lb. bread

- For children of two years old and upwards:
 - 8 oz. wheat bread, best quality
 - 4 oz. fresh beef
 - 4 oz. maize meal
 - 1 oz. yellow soap

- For children under two years:
 - 8 oz. wheat bread, best quality
 - 4 oz. fresh beef
 - 1 oz. arrowroot
 - 1 oz. sugar
 - 1 oz. yellow soap

- For children under nine months:
 - 6 oz. wheat bread, best quality
 - 1 oz. arrowroot
 - 1 oz. sugar
 - 1 oz. yellow soap

HOSPITALS.

- 1 lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
- 1 lb. Bread, 1st quality
- 1 lb. Potatoes
- 1 oz. Rice
- 1 oz. Salt
- 1 oz. Tea
- 1 lb. Sugar
- 1 pint Milk

HALF DIST.

- 1 lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
- 1 lb. Bread, 1st quality
- 1 lb. Potatoes
- 1 oz. Rice
- 1 oz. Salt
- 1 oz. Tea
- 1 lb. Sugar
- 1 pint Milk

LOW DIST.

- 1 lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
- 1 lb. Bread, 1st quality
- 1 lb. Potatoes
- 1 oz. Rice
- 1 oz. Salt
- 1 oz. Tea
- 1 lb. Sugar
- 1 pint Milk

SPONGE SERV.

- 8 oz. bread, 1st quality
- 1 oz. tea
- 1 oz. sugar
- 1 oz. rice
- 1 pint milk

13. FORAGE.

The ration of forage being:

- 8 lbs. maize or barley, or 10 lbs. oats
- 4 lbs. bran
- 12 lbs. of oaten or cultivated grass hay
- 4 lbs. wheat straw

14. FUEL AND LIGHT.

Coal, per imperial ton of 2240 lbs.
Firewood, per 100 lbs.
Sperm oil
Common oil
Mould candles
Dip candles
Cotton wick

per gallon imperial
per lb.

15. SUPPLIES FOR NAVAL SERVICES AND PENAL SETTLEMENTS.

Wheat meal, 30 per cent.
Wheat meal, 10 per cent.
Maize meal, ditto
Maize
Biscuit
Sugar, tea
Rice, oatmeal
Colonial leaf tobacco
Soap
Rum, per imperial gallon, free of duty

The above to be packed and shipped at the expense of the contract.

16. FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Fresh Beef, at
Fresh Mutton, at
Wheat Bread, best quality, at
Wheat Bread, second quality, at
Wheat Bread, third quality, at
Maize Meal, at
Arrowroot, at
Rice, at
Sago, at
Pearl Barley, at
Tea, at
Sugar, at
Soap, at
Yellow soap, at
Colonial leaf tobacco, at
Vegetables, at
Oatmeal and milk, at
Bottled Port Wine, at
Vinegar, at
Lime, at per bushel

per 100 lbs.

per pint.

per lb.

per 100 lbs.

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as the proportion of the rationed undermen-

tioned, viz.:

The maize or barley 4-12 lbs.
The hay 5-12 lbs.
The bran 2-12 lbs.
The straw 1-12 lbs.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Parties tendering may do so by either of the three following modes, at their option, viz.:

1. The whole of the supplies of every description in each district, may be included in one tender, as at present.

2. Or the supplies may be tendered in subdivisions, as below, by a separate tender for each sub-division, viz.:

1. The Military ration

2. The several rations for exiles and convicts as described from 2 to 11, inclusive

3. The ration of forage

4. The ration of fuel and light

5. The supplies for Hospitals

6. The supplies for naval purposes and penal settlements

7. The supplies for general purposes.

8. Or the various articles comprising the several rations referred to, as well as all those required for Hospitals and other purposes, may be tendered separately or singly, by weight and measure. The undersigned reserving to himself the power of accepting tenders for supplying by any of these modes which he may find most expedient.

12. Contractors shall have at all times on the spot pointed out for their stores by the Dep. Com. General, a supply of fourteen days in reserve, in the care of a competent agent, to whom reference may be had in the Contractor's absence. In default of which, the Commissioner, or other duly authorized person, may purchase at his, the Contractor's expense, such articles as are not forthcoming; and in the event of repeated failures in this respect, together with other causes of dissatisfaction arising from the bad quality of the supplies as decided by boards of survey or arbitrators, it shall be in the power of the undersigned or his successors in office, to cancel the contract and enforce the penalty.

13. In the event of a difference of opinion between the Contractor and the party receiving the supplies, as to the quality, the same is to be decided according to the practice of the service. But in country districts, where a Board of Survey cannot be conveniently assembled, the party objecting will name one person as Arbitrator, the Contractor or his agent another, and these two will (previously to any other proceeding on their part) concur in naming a third as Umpire, who, in the event of the Arbitrators not agreeing in opinion, will be called upon by his decision, which shall be final.

14. The only question referred to the Board, or the Arbitrators, will be, whether or not any article objected to be such as, by his contract, the Contractor is bound to deliver; and if the Board, Arbitrator, or Umpire, shall decide that the article is not according to the conditions of the contract, it must be immediately replaced by the Contractor, failing which it will be procured, and the expense charged to his account. In cases where the article is of a perishable nature, or from some other cause injury would be sustained, either by the parties to whom the rations are due, or to the Contractor, by waiting for a Board of Survey, the Head of the Department, or the Officer in charge of the party or parties for whom the rations are to be received, shall have power to reject such article or articles as are obviously of inferior quality or in improper condition, it being distinctly understood that he will be responsible to the Government for so doing; and that the Contractor will have a right to appeal, although, in the mean time, he must take back the rejected article, and supply good in its stead, failing which it will be obtained by the Officer or party requiring it, and the expense charged to the Contractor.

15. The contractor shall prepare his own cash account monthly, according to the prescribed form; and shall receive payment on the production thereof, with the requisite vouchers in a complete state, before the termination of the succeeding month.

16. The contractor shall be bound to furnish his accounts for provisions, &c., issued, within fourteen days of the expiration of each month, and the sums so due must be drawn from the Commissioner's chest at Sydney, within the succeeding month, or the balance amount will be considered forfeited to the public.

17. The value of all packages shall be included in the price demanded.

18. Persons wishing to tender are requested to apply either at this office or to the Commissioner's officers in charge of the several stations, who will furnish them with printed forms for the purpose, and communicate further particulars; and as adequate security will be required for the signing and due fulfilment of the contract, each tender has an instrument attached, marked B, which must be signed by two competent securities, and properly witnessed, who shall bind themselves under the fixed penalties as laid down in Article 19, that all the conditions and stipulations of the contract shall be well and duly fulfilled, should the tender be accepted. No tender will be attended to unless made out as above directed.

19. The amounts of the bonds required in the several districts are as follows:—If contracted for collectively, viz.:

Sydney, £4000;
Parramatta, £1000; Liverpool and Campbelltown, £400; Illawarra, £500; Windsor, £500; Penrith, £500; Hartley, £500; Bathurst, £500; Newcastle, £1000; Maitland, £500; Port Macquarie, £500; Moreton Bay, £500; Port Phillip, £500.

20. The contracts and bonds must be executed on or before the 1st March next, otherwise the penalties will be enforced.

21. Tenders, in duplicate, are to be enclosed in a separate envelope, addressed to the undersigned, marked "Supplies for 1847," and no tender made in consequence of this advertisement shall be withdrawn or altered, but notice of those accepted shall be given within eight days of the time of opening.

22. Flour in place of bread to be given for the Military Ration, when required, in the proportion of 14 2-7th ozs. of the former, for 16 ozs. of the latter.

23. The Contractor for the District of Sydney will be bound to furnish the rations and articles particularised under the head of Provisions, Nos. 1 to 16, not only for the purposes specified, but also for any other purposes of the Military, Naval, Special, and Convict Services, should there be occasion for it.

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.

No. 47-11.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 21st January, 1847;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that

a List of the Assessment of all new and additional buildings in Macquarie Ward is open at this Office for the inspection of the citizens, and will remain so for fourteen days from this date; and any citizen who may feel himself aggrieved by the valuation put upon his premises must lodge a complaint in writing with the Town Clerk before the expiration of the said fourteen days, to be submitted to the City Council for their consideration, it being understood that after the expiration of the said fourteen days no complaint from any citizen of over assessment shall be received by the Town Clerk or attended to by the Council.

JOHN RAE,
Town Clerk.

1226

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LYONS' BUILDINGS, CORNER OF ST. MARK'S, ST. MARK'S, ST. MARK'S.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Sydney Board of Management:—

JOHN THACKER, Esq., AGENT FOR SYDNEY.

THOMAS C. D. RID- AGENT FOR SYDNEY.

DELL, AGENT FOR SYDNEY.

BANKERS—THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Solicitors—GEORGE CORRIE TURNER, Esq.

PREMIUMS.

1.—On buildings detached, the external walls of which are built wholly of brick or stone, and covered with slate, tile, metal, or other incombustible material, and separated from other buildings by a space not under 20 feet but shingled..... 7 6

2.—On buildings constructed as above, connected with other buildings similarly constructed, but divided from them by perfect party walls passing through and rising above the roof..... 10 0

3.—Buildings constructed as above, connected with other buildings of inferior construction, but divided from them by perfect party walls passing through and rising above the roof..... 13 4

4.—On wooden buildings, both as to walls and roofs..... 15 0

5.—On wooden buildings, both as to walls and roofs..... 25 0

For six months, three-fourths of the annual amount.

For three months, one-half of the annual amount.

All hazardous, double hazardous, and special risks subject to particular arrangements.

Goods and merchandise not in themselves hazardous, &c., assured at the rate applicable to the building in which they are deposited.

No extra charge for survey.

Assurances can be effected at the Company's Office from 10 to 5 o'clock daily.

GOTHE K. MANN,
Secretary.

7552

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Agents of the above Company have this day received instructions from the Secretaries at Calcutta, that new agents have been appointed for the Company in London, and that all policies issued by the undersigned as Agents in Sydney, and made payable in London, will (in case of loss) be settled, on presentation, and agreeably to their tenor, at the office of the London and Westminster Bank, Treasurers of the said Company.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Agents at Sydney.

Sydney, 12nd January, 1847.

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Commissioner's Office, Sydney,
23rd December, 1844.
UNTIL further notice, Tenders for
Bills, to be drawn by the undersigned
on Her Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days
sight, will be received at this Office every
Thursday, at noon, the most favourable of
which, if approved of, will be accepted.
No Tenders will be received unless sealed
and in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Bills."
T. W. RAMSAY,
Des. Com. Gen.

**AUSTRALIAN
GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
NOTICE is hereby given, that a
General Meeting of the Shareholders
in this Company will be held at their Office
in George-street, on Wednesday, the 10th of
February next, at twelve o'clock, to deter-
mine upon the propriety of paying back a
portion of the capital.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. PHELPS,
Secretary.

Sydney, January 15.
**HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
General Half-yearly Meeting of Share-
holders in this Company, will be held here on
FRIDAY, the 29th day of January current,
at three o'clock afternoon, to receive a Re-
port from the Board of Directors, a statement
of accounts for the half-year, ending 31st
December, 1844, and for other purposes
connected with the business of the Com-
pany.
JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.

H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf,
Sydney, January 2.
BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a divi-
dend of five per cent. for the half-year
ended the 31st December last has been de-
clared on the capital stock of this Bank, and
that the same will be payable on and after the
1st February next.
JOHN BLACK,
Cashier.

Bank of New South Wales,
21st January, 1847.
SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

THE election of Medical Officers for the
Infirmary and Dispensary will
take place at the Sydney Infirmary, Mac-
quarie-street, on Monday, the 26th instant,
from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 4 o'clock, P.M., when
the books will be closed.
The following gentlemen are candidates;
and voting papers will be obtained at the In-
firmary on the day of election.
D. M. McEwan, M.D., Physician.
Robert McIntosh, M.D., ditto.
John Rolland, Surgeon.
William Houston, ditto.

DISTRICT SURGEONS.
S. Maherley, Surgeon.
T. Phillips, ditto.
M. Harper, ditto.
No proxies allowed, but suitable accom-
modation to allow of ladies, subscribers and
donors, to vote by lists.
J. M'GARVIE,
Secretary.

SYDNEY COLLEGE.
**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING** of the proprietors will be held on
Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock in
the forenoon, in the College Hall, Hyde
Park, Sydney, for the purpose of electing a
Committee and Officers for the ensuing year,
and other general purposes.
The chair will be taken by the President at
11 o'clock precisely.
JAMES MARTIN,
Hon. Sec.

January, 1847.
DAGUERRETYPE.

321, CASTLEMEAD-STREET, NORTH, SIX
DOORS FROM KING-STREET.
MR. J. B. GOODMAN having com-
pleted his collection of views of all
parts of the interior, is prepared to embellish
his portraits with scenery from any part
of New South Wales the sitters may prefer,
and particularly recommends to squatters,
&c., &c., his extensive specimens of bush
landscape, giving to the Daguerreotype por-
traits the double advantage of a fac-simile
likeness, and a highly finished local back-
ground.

Mr. J. B. Goodman having recently re-
ceived from England the patentee's newly in-
vented process of colouring, is also prepared
to colour portraits at a small extra charge.
Price of each portrait One Guinea.
Hours of attendance from eight A.M. to four
P.M.
P.S.—Sitters are recommended to avoid
white as much as possible in their dresses.

LOW'S DIRECTORY.
PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS.
MAY be had of all the principal
Booksellers in Sydney:—
Distinct Directories of the City and District;
Classification of Trades; Public Offices and
Establishments; Places of Worship;
Schools; Religious and other Societies, &c.
&c. With a Chronological Table of Re-
markable Occurrences, from the foundation
of the colony to the present time.

PANORAMA OF SYDNEY.
TO BE SOLD a bargain, a complete
Panoramic View of the city of Syd-
ney, by a first-rate artist.
The above is well worthy the attention of
any one proceeding to England. May be
seen at
COLMAN'S
Book and Stationery Warehouse,
425, George-street.

A DAY COACH TO PENRITH.
ALEXANDER begs to inform his
friends and the public in general, that
on and after Monday next, the 26th instant,
he intends running his coach from Sydney to
Penrith, leaving Sydney at nine o'clock A.M.,
as usual, arriving at Penrith at two o'clock
P.M.
BOOKING OFFICES:
Mr. Isaac Titterton, Wine and Spirit Mer-
chant, George-street, Sydney.
Mr. George Perry, Rose Inn, Penrith.
Penrith, January 21.

**GREAT BARGAINS IN TABLE DA-
MAASK CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.**
DAVID JONES AND CO. respect-
fully invite the attention of their
friends and the public generally, to a large
lot of Table Damask Cloths, Napkins, and
Table Covers, which having been bought at
half the invoice price, will be offered at such
extremely low prices, as cannot fail to en-
sure their immediate sale.
The above Goods are of the best fabric, and
consist of the following sizes, viz.:—
6-8, 8-4, and 7-8 double damask napkins
4-4, 4-6, ditto ditto tray cloths
6-4, 6-6, 7-4, 8-4, and 8-10 damask cloths
6-4, 6-6, 7-8, 8-4, and 8-10 unbleached da-
mask cloths
6-4, 6-6, 7-4, 8-4, 8-10, 10-4, 10-12, 10-14,
10-16, 10-18, 10-20, 10-22 double damask
cloths
Damask d'oyles (in great variety)
Ditto bread and fish napkins
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 damasks, in the piece
6-4, 6-6, 7-4, 8-4, 8-10, 10-12, 10-14, 10-16, and
10-20 damask worsted table covers.

N.B. Just opened a choice assortment of
sewed muslin robes, collars, and habit shirts.
George-street, January 21.
FRENCH VELVET HATS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE has opened a
case of the very best material for the
manufacture of French Velvet Hats, and can
now supply them in any quantity, of the best
quality, and of every shape.
Black and Drab Beaver and Shell Hats
made to order as usual.
French Hat Manufactory, 77, Market-street.

STOCKTON CLOTH FACTORY.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND, next
door to the "Blue Bell," Enkin-
streets, Sole Agent for the
STOCKTON CLOTHS,
has to intimate to the
MERCHANTS OF SYDNEY,
AND
SHIPPERS TO THE COLONIAL AND FOREIGN
MARKETS,

that owing to their vast additions and im-
provements made in the Stockton Works,
more than double the quantity of Cloths are
now manufactured, which enables C. S. to
have at all times on hand a good supply of
TWEEDS AND LLAMA CLOTHS,
in every shade, and a variety of
CHECKED AND FANCY DOMESTICS.

To say one word in recommendation of the
above manufactures would be superfluous, as
their superiority over all other goods of a simi-
lar make, whether colonial or English, is
well known and universally acknowledged.
C. S. is also a buyer or seller of wool
on commission, or any other colonial pro-
duce; gentlemen favouring him with either
of the above will find his attention a great ad-
vantage to their interests.

**WHOLESALE AND NUTRITIOUS
MEAT.**
**HEADS OF FAMILIES, HOUSE-
KEEPERS, &c.**, desirous of curing
meat perfectly, without rendering it indigesti-
ble, should purchase CARSON'S MEAT
PRESERVER, by using which any meat is
thoroughly cured and smoked in a few hours. Com-
plete in small box.—Depôts, C. Hoskins and
Co., 35, Duke-street, Manchester Square, and
J. Bishopgate-street Within, London; and by
his agents in the Australian colonies, viz., A.
Fox, Dispensing Chemist, 315, Pitt-street,
Sydney; Louis and Son, Hobart Town;
James Dowling, Launceston; and A. Scott,
Adelaide.

**W. WYATT'S
LEATHER AND GRINDERY WAREHOUSE.**
W. W. takes the earliest opportunity
of informing his customers, that he
has received, per ship *Victor*, and offers for
sale, several hogheads and cases, containing
shoe threads, flax rope, laid cords, sash,
clothes, and chalk lines; whip and bed lacing
cords, phillies, salmon, herring, seaoning, and
grocer's twines, in variety: also, brushware,
morcocos, roans, kid, and patent calf skins;
coloured skivers and bookbinders' calf skins;
jockey boot legs and tops, boot trees, men's,
women's, and children's leathers, with every
article in the above business, with the usual
large stock of sole and kip leather, kangaroo
and calf skins, &c., &c.
Goods purchased from the above, war-
ranted of the best manufacture, and at re-
asonable prices.
Next the School of Arts,
Pitt-street. Established 1828.

WHIPS.
ON SALE by the undersigned—
A very superior assortment of silver-
mounted riding whips, and finished in a style
rarely to be met with. Also, ladies' riding
whips, in great variety, and mounted with
eagles, birds, horses, and other patterned
mounting.
N.B.—Whips of every description made to
order, with materials of the very best de-
scription.
JOSEPH SCOTT,
353, George-street.

**HOCKIN'S PREPARATION OF
SEIDLITZ.** In one bottle, will keep in
every situation. It is solid Salt of a natural
spring, and like it, tasteless. The dose can be
apportioned to suit all ages and constitutions;
a full dose acts as a medicine; a smaller
forms a refreshing and pleasant drink, conse-
quently it is used by surgeons for making the
saline draught. Hockin's Patent Prepara-
tion does not (like the articles called Seidlitz
powder) become a liquid in damp places, but
on the contrary it is rendered more firm, and
contains the necessary salt to feed the blood
and system. It is a valuable family medi-
cine, being taken as freely by children as
adults, and cannot disagree with or weaken
the stomach in any climate. In bottles.
CHAS. HOCKIN, 25, Duke-street, Manches-
ter Square, and 1, Bishopgate-street Within,
London; and by his agents in the Australian
colonies, viz.—A. Fox, Dispensing Chemist,
315, Pitt-street, Sydney; Louis and Son,
Hobart Town; James Dowling, Launceston;
and A. Scott, Adelaide.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Brass-
founder, Sussex-street, opposite the
Market Wharf, begs to inform his friends and
the public that he has always on hand all
kinds of brass castings, such as bells, sheath-
ing nails, rudder braces, and ship pumps and
water-closets. Binnacle lamps repaired, beer
engines and spirit fountains fitted up and re-
paired, and all kinds of cabin brass railing
and window guards made to order on the
shortest notice and on the most reasonable
terms.
N.B.—Old copper bought.
"Oidium cum dignitate."
"Enjoyment of the Pipe."

NEGROHEAD, suitable to the above
motto, in any quantities, "in or out
of bond," at extremely moderate prices,
at
**DIXSON'S
TOBACCO ESTABLISHMENT,**
494, GEORGE-STREET,
1860
Third door South of Hunter-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
NEGROHEAD and Colonial To-
lacco
Tea
Rice
Blue
Pepper
Mustard, lbs. and 1/2 lb.
Fireworks
Herrings
Salt
Prime Mess Beef
White and coloured
Matting
Woolbagging
Woolpacks
3-bushel bags
Gunny bags
Fireworks
Matches
Sherry
Champagne

I. J. JOSEPHSON,
Auctioneer, Agent, &c.,
478, George-street.
CHINESE GOODS.

THE undersigned has received for
private sale a few superb Chinese
Goods, just arrived, amongst which will be
found
Grape shawls
Satin aprons
Billiard balls
Draft boards
Dispatch boxes
Comphor-wood trunks
Tea caddies, with choice tea
Work tables, elegantly fitted
ALSO,
Fine teas
Jostic
Now being opened, and on view at the
Rooms.
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
City Mart,
474, George-street.
January 23.

**WINE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS
JUST RECEIVED, ex MOLLY
JAWN, TEN BALES** of superior
VELVET WINE CORKS.
A. FOSSE,
315, Pitt-street North,
Three doors from King-street.

**NOW LANDING, ex "ST. GEORGE,
IND, COOPE, AND CO.,** late Ind
and Smith, Romford,
Pale ale in hogheads and three dozen casks.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO.,
Spring-street.
December 20.

ON SALE at the Stores of the under-
signed—
Draught ale and porter, in hogheads and
barrels
Bottled ale and porter.
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sussex-street.
November 7.

SUMMER WINES, BRANDY, &c.
ON SALE, by the under-
signed—
Claret, sauternes, hermitage, hock, and cham-
pagne
Bacallia, Lieben, and Marsala
Port, sherry, ale and porter
Roussillon, Tarragona, Benecario
Cognac brandy
French liqueurs, assorted
Vinegar
Woolpacks.
JOURBERT AND MURPHY,
Lower George-street.
951

ON SALE, at his new Stores, Ba-
thurst-street—
Real Jamaica rum
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy } In and
Case gin, superior quality } out of
Alibon's ale, in hogheads } bond
Taylor's porter
A few cases of the finest champagne in the
colony
Twenty barrels Champion's vinegar.
JAMES WOOD.

**ON SALE AT
E. COHEN AND CO'S,
WHOLESALE GENERAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 512, George-street, opposite the Old
Treasury.**

THE following supplies at prices
cheaper than any other house in the
trade, E. C. and Co. request the Bottlers and
Storekeepers, in town and country, to bear in
mind that all articles sold by them are war-
ranted sound.
Tea—Fine hyson, hysonskin, gunpowder,
souchong, pounhong, and congou, of the fol-
lowing well-known brands: *Alfred, Anna, Emily,
Jane, Peruvian, Antilles, Marchioness of Douro,
&c., &c., &c.* in catty boxes, chests, and
half-chests.
Sugar—Light sun-dried Pampanga, Teal,
Zebu, fine clayed, &c., &c.; also, 1000
bags superior assorted sugars, now landing
ex *Alfemen*.
Oleum's Stores—Pickles, mustards, bottled
fruits, salad and Florence oils, Coleman's blue
and starch, washing soda, sage, Colonial soap,
28 lb. boxes, patent candles, raisins, currants,
bayley, rice, saucers, &c., &c.

London bottled superior port and sherry
wines, in three dozen cases, ale and porter, in
draft and bottle, of the best brands, rum,
brandy, gin, &c., &c.
Woolpacks, three-bushel bags, tarpaulins,
Negrohead and Colonial tobacco, of the first
brands, Liverpool, St. Ubes', dairy and rock
salt, &c., &c.

A large assortment of soft goods always on
hand, well selected and cheap. Country orders
attended to with strict attention and des-
patch.
N.B.—No business transacted at the above
establishment on Saturdays.
January 15.

**BEST CONFECTIONERY,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.**
A GREAT reduction in the wholesale
prices of *Lesanges, Comfits, &c.* from
this day.
The quality as usual first rate, and un-
equalled in the colony.
Wholesale and Export Confectioners,
No. 552, George-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.
January 21.

ON SALE.
THE Cargo of the *Royal Saxon*, from
Calcutta—
2157 Bags Patna rice
216 Hogheads Bengal rum
180 Cases castor oil
272 Coils coil rope 1 1/2 to 7 1/2 inch
15 Bales coir mats
170 Bundles deep sea lines
580 Bundles twine
100 Bales gunny bags
15 Cases curry powder
29 Cases chutney
15,000 Cigars
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Campbell's Wharf.
January 22.

FOR SALE.
THE remainder of the Cargo of the
ship
"RIFLEMAN,"
Captain Hammark, from Manila, consisting
of—
Coir rope, assorted sizes, 1 inch to 8 inch,
about 13 tons
Coffee, about 5 tons unsold
Pepper, 3 tons
Congo tea, of very superior quality, in full
chests
Pouchong and fancy black tea, in 10 and 20
catty boxes
Geneva—a very fine sample, in cases of 4 gal-
lons
DONALDSON AND CO.,
398, Pitt-street.
January 21.

ON SALE at the Warehouse of the
undersigned, the cargo of the brig *Sarah*,
from Hongkong, now landing,
Consisting of,—
Hysonskin tea, in chests and half-chests
Souchong, in half-chests
Congou, in chests and half-chests
Gunpowder tea, in small boxes
Imperial, in small boxes
Junk tea
China sugar, in mats
No. 3 and 4 cigars
300 Boxes gold leaf, in books
Also,—By previous arrivals.
Twinkay, in 50 lb. packages
Gunpowder tea
Congou, in chests and half-chests
Young hyson
Manila rice, in small mats
Black pepper
Souring and packing salt, in bags
Whaling gear, coopers' tools, &c.
HENRY MOORE,
North Kent-street, January 18.

**PRIMK TWOFOLD BAY BEEF,
CURED** and packed with St. Ubes
Salt. Parties may select from that
cured in 1844 or 1845.
Apply to
W. S. MOUTRY,
Duke's Wharf.
September 19.

RANKIN'S CHEESE, &c.
THAT superior made cheese, which is
allowed to be equal to the best
English.
Also, Rankin's excellent cured hams, su-
perior in flavour to any English, with tongues,
beef hams, and mutton hams, can be procured
at the stores of the undersigned.
Also, a few tines of well cured mess beef,
at 35s. per tierce.
BOYDELL'S TOBACCO,
in kg., at 7d. per lb.
Liverpool salt, in tierces.
W. WILMINGTON,
Sussex-street,
Adjacent to Union Wharf.

ON SALE, at his new Stores, Ba-
thurst-street—
Real Jamaica rum
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy } In and
Case gin, superior quality } out of
Alibon's ale, in hogheads } bond
Taylor's porter
A few cases of the finest champagne in the
colony
Twenty barrels Champion's vinegar.
JAMES WOOD.

ON SALE, at his new Stores, Ba-
thurst-street—
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Twenty barrels Champion's vinegar.
JAMES WOOD.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

WINDSOR.

THE COURT OF REQUESTS.

The January sittings of the Court of Requests, Windsor, commenced on Monday last with the uncommonly small number in the ordinary sittings of forty-three cases. In the "little go" nothing interesting to the public occurred; the proceedings were closed at the early hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of Monday. On Tuesday morning, the new sittings commenced before Messrs. E. Burke and L. White, assessors, with a list of seven cases. The following case excited much interest, and as it may prove useful to parties taking in cattle to graze—in making them aware of a piece of law not generally understood, namely, that persons grazing cattle on their land have no legal right to sell such cattle for any amount which may be due for their grazing, we beg to draw attention to its particulars.

COWS V. COWS.

This was an action of trover brought by William Collis, of Windsor, grocer, against John Odell, deputy-postmaster, to recover the sum of £15 17s. 6d., of which £7 was for the value of a cow and heifer, illegally seized and sold by Odell on the 26th of November last, and £8 17s. 6d. for the value of the milk of the said cow accruing since the alleged seizure. The defendant filed a very long list of technical pleas to the plaintiff's effect:—1st. That the plaintiff and particulars were not made out according to the precedent; 2nd. That the plaintiff had no property in the cow and heifer specified, and no possession actual or constructive in them; 3rd. That the defendant had a lien on the said cattle for the amount of £10 and upwards, and therefore a right of possession in them until his claim was satisfied, which satisfaction had never been made; 4th. That the plaintiff was not entitled to recover consequential damages; 5th. That the value put by the plaintiff upon the said cattle was extravagant, and the sum stated for "loss of milk," &c., &c., preposterously so, and made no allowance for the simultaneous cost of agistment, labour in going to field to milk, &c., &c. There was still due, and owing to the plaintiff for agistment of said cattle, the sum of £10 and upwards, &c., &c.

Mr. Lamborn appeared for the plaintiff, and having stated the cause of action, proceeded as follows:—On the 19th of April last, his client Collis having a factor and agent of his named Waugh, on Odell's farm, proposed to give him a good milk cow and heifer in exchange for them. Mr. Collis, wishing to get hold of a cow that would milk, agreed to the exchange, and accordingly had the cow branded W. C. without any objection being offered by the defendant. For five months after that Mrs. Collis milked the cow in the yard of Odell, who paid the pleasure of receiving some of the milk. Odell then went and offered to buy the heifer for 30s., being the price at which Mr. Pantan was buying. Collis, however, refused to sell. Eight months after that, on the 20th of November last, Collis took the cow out of the paddock, and was proceeding on the Sydney Road with her, intending to take out the heifer and leave her at O'Connell's man, at Riverston. In going off, Collis met a person named Cain, who questioned if he was intending to take away the heifer. He said yes, but would return the cow again. The cow unfortunately became ungovernable, and contrary to the wishes of his client, made her way back again towards her old premises. Odell being in the street, saw the proceedings going on, and not fancying them, procured three able-bodied men, who, with bludgeons in their hands, marched forward to the rescue, seized the cow, and drove her into the yard—when Mr. Odell detained on her for rent. He denied Odell having any claim on his client for rent. One Mackay, he believed, entered into a sort of partnership with Waugh; Mackay rented land from Odell, and allowed Waugh's cattle to graze on it for half of the milk; Mackay was responsible to Odell for rent, if any was due, and was his client; even if Collis were owing rent, it appeared most strange that Waugh was allowed to take away other cows; and if Mr. Odell ever thought he had the power of detaining, he would have seized on the cattle, but he never did. It appeared, however, that some time afterwards Odell did seize on these cattle, and kept them impounded on his land till they died. His Honor the Commissioner, he thought, would allow, that if the property were once out of possession, Odell had no power afterwards of detaining on it for alleged rent, and consequently no right to seize on his client's cattle. However, he would prove by Mr. Odell's evidence, that he had no claim on his client; the right of distress of the cow for grazing was illegal. Knowing this, Collis served Odell with notice, attended at the sale, protested against it, and offered to pay £4 alleged to be due for agistment. The offer was refused, and Mr. Odell having put up the cow and heifer, he bought them in himself for £4. The cow in question was very valuable—of an imported breed; she gave ten quarts of milk per day, but his client not wishing to be hard, had only charged the defendant for the loss of nine quarts. He would not detain the Court with going into the minutiae of the case, for it was sufficient to say that he had no claim on his client, but would proceed to call his witnesses.

Alexander Mackay said he had been in the charge of Mr. Odell's paddocks and gate since June, 1844. On the 19th of April last, he knew of Collis being in possession of a cow and steer; he bought the steer. Mr. Collis afterwards exchanged his cow for another cow with William Waugh. The cow remained in the paddock from 20th June, 1845, to 14th April, 1846. There was no heifer with the cow. Waugh took away two cows, which having been brought back, died in Mr. Odell's paddock. He gave in returns of the cattle on the farm, but never in them stated the cow in question in the name of Collis. He held himself responsible for Waugh's cattle. The cow was lately in the paddock in the name of Mr. Collis. He knew it as he had seen Waugh acknowledge to him having exchanged it with Mr. Collis on the 14th April, 1846. The cow, when brought to the run, was marked S. W. He had seen Mrs. Collis milk the cow in Mr. Odell's yard more than half a year ago. He knew that Waugh never paid for the grazing of the cow during the time it was there in his name, and he is

not aware of Collis having ever paid. The calf in dispute belonged to another cow from that of Collis, and he bought it—it is branded W. W.

Cross-examined: The price of grazing for cows is 1s. per week. Collis had the charge of Mr. Odell's property during his absence, and at the time in point Mr. Odell happened to be in Sydney; the name of the cow is Sally; she milked eight quarts a day, worth 2d. per quart; Collis was clerk of the Post Office, but witness does not think he ever brought the cattle into the office with him.

Thomas Mullins heard William Waugh say he had "swapped" a milking cow for a fat one and calf with William Collis. The cow Collis got he afterwards branded W. C. Some other witnesses were called for the plaintiff, but proved nothing material. The defendant admitted the sale of the cow and heifer, and that he had bought them in. William Thompson, auctioneer, deposed to having on the 26th of November last sold the cow and heifer. Mr. Collis attended the sale, protested against it, and read the lengthened notice now produced to the public. Mr. Odell having previous to the sale served Collis with a notice of his intention to sell the cow unless the amount due for agistment were paid him, the same was handed in and acknowledged by the defendant. This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Lawson rose and spoke at some length on behalf of the defendant. His client, he said, did not wish to deny the sale. He denied, however, the property of Collis in the cow and heifer; as to the latter there was not the slightest evidence of its existence. There was no doubt that a cow was brought on the ground by one William Waugh, and that some "swapping" business was transacted between Collis and him; but he submitted there was no direct evidence of the cow in question ever becoming Collis's. True it had been shown that Mrs. Collis milked a cow in Mr. Odell's yard, but what evidence was that of the cow being her husband's? The witnesses all say they heard or were told that Collis had got the cow from Waugh, but hearsay was no evidence. As therefore no property in Collis had been proved, so there could be no possession. He had to regret the conversion by his client, but that did not affect the plaintiff. Even if the cow and heifer had been Collis's, his client, Mr. Odell, had such a heavy demand on them for agistment as fully to entitle him to the detention of the cattle. He thought it had been shown that the cow came on the run on the 20th July, and remained there until the 20th of November, about one year and four months, which was four months' grazing of the heifer, made the sum due to the defendant for grazing, at 1s. per week, amount to about £6 10s. or so. As to milk, he submitted that if Collis had no right to the principal, he had no right to consequential damages. But the charge for milk was absurd. The idea of charging £8 17s. for less than two months' milk of one cow was so monstrous as almost to be enough to make them leave the law and turn dairymen. Even as to the cow, plaintiff puts a most extravagant value on her; his own witness, Mackay, said he thought she was worth only £10, whereas he had sued for £10. But as there had been no proof that plaintiff ever offered to pay the amount due for grazing, his client therefore had a good right of detention which he believed he exercised. He would sum up by impressing on the assessors that the plaintiff had proved no property or possession in the heifer; none either active or constructive in the cow; that by plaintiff's own showing there was no due for grazing; that the action being brought in trover, there was therefore no right to recover consequential damages; and, lastly, that the plaintiff had no right whatever to bring the present action.

His Honor the Commissioner summed up, and said, that if the assessors were satisfied from the evidence adduced that there was no property, as Mr. Lawson had said, in Collis, there was an end of the action. But he was of opinion that if they referred to the evidence they would find that there was both property and possession. The question was then whether Mr. Odell was justified in selling the cow as he did, and not they would give the plaintiff adequate damages. As to the evidence as to the heifer was very incomplete, and in fact amounted to nothing, he would direct that part of the case, and confine his remarks to the cow. Sufficient in his opinion, came from Mackay to show that the cow belonged once to Waugh, and that Collis afterwards bought it from him in an exchange; that the cow was subsequently seen in Mr. Odell's yard milked by Mrs. Collis, without interference by the defendant. That certainly, he thought, was sufficient to show property. As to possession, it was enough for them to see that the cow was running in Mr. Odell's paddock, at one shilling per week grazing. But if anything else proved the possession, it was the notice signed by Mr. Odell, which had been served on Collis, and which was produced in Court. And by another bill it appeared that Mr. Collis made himself personally liable for the grass. Now this notice proved possession beyond a doubt; for if Collis were not in possession, why serve him with a notice? Now supposing sufficient property was vested in Collis, what right had Mr. Odell to sell the cow? He had a lien no doubt; but then he had gone further, and not only insisted upon his lien, but also in a measure took the law into his own hands by selling the cow for his demand. He had not this right. His proper remedy was to sue, then sell. (His Honor here read a recent case on this point.) Then the second point for consideration was, whether Mr. Odell had not wrongfully got rid of his lien by converting the cow to his own use. He had lost his power of recovering fair and legal damages. Yet he could come and recover damages in another way. In an action of the present kind, Mr. Lawson had very properly remarked that no right of consequential damages could be sustained. Now, although the value of the cow had been quoted at £3, yet as he had milked no less than eight quarts per day, in his opinion she must have been a very superior cow, and they would have to decide in this manner the fair value to be put upon her. After some further observations His Honor left the case in the hands of the assessors.

The assessors returned a verdict for the plaintiff of £9 1s. 6d.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLONY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your paper, to offer a few remarks to my fellow-colonists on the approaching anniversary?

It has always appeared to me that this being the most important day in our calendar, ought to be universally observed as a great national holiday. I know that by a large majority of the citizens of Sydney it is so kept, and that even the labourer and the mechanic feel themselves happy in sacrificing for one day in the year the profits of their toil, that they, with their family and friends, may mingle with the multitude that keep holiday, and participate in the general joy. And yet there is one highly respectable class of persons who, however desirous they may be to join with their fellow-citizens in celebrating the foundation of their native or adopted country, and however disposed they may be to sacrifice a portion of their monthly salary for the privilege of doing so, are, from their peculiar situation, denied a participation in that privilege. I refer to the shopmen of Sydney; these persons have no power, no discretion in the matter; if their employers keep their shops open they must remain at home.

I am aware that among the shopkeepers of Sydney are men of liberal minds, who cheerfully embrace this or any other opportunity of affording their shopmen a day of relaxation, of which fact the almost general closing of shops on New Year's Day was a gratifying proof. But there are some, and they of long standing and large property too, who are miserably in these things. They will keep their shops open through their neighbours on either hand are close shut up; or they will perhaps close at two o'clock, when the better part of the day is gone. Why could they not close at eleven o'clock, if not earlier, and give their servants an opportunity of forming a little family or friendly party? They would lose nothing by it, and they would call forth the grateful feelings of their zealous and industrious assistants. On the contrary, I am myself acquainted with several young men who would rather remain in business the whole day, than be mocked by such apologies for holidays as they get. It is pleasing, however, to observe that the class of persons complained of is small; and from the changes which are constantly going on, it is daily getting less. Another class of men have come upon the stage, and in a few years I hope to have the gratification of seeing our national anniversary a day of national enjoyment.

PHILO.

Sydney, January 22.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald. GENTLEMEN,—Flattering myself I am really "a lover of truth and fair dealing," you will perhaps insert in your paper a few remarks I wish to make respecting Mr. J. Shepherd's letter of 15th instant.

I was present at the meeting alluded to, and gave my vote in favour of the amendment, and have evidently been Mr. S.'s wish to impress the minds of the public with the idea that nearly all those of landed interest were of his way of thinking; for he has in his list taken a great deal of trouble to make mis-statements as to their respective positions, and by some average coincidence nearly all the errors are on one side, this will allow to be most decisive. Some names he has even taken the trouble to omit, thinking, I suppose, we had quite enough without. I do not think it right such statements should be made without the least contradiction. My brother, G. Weeks, a landholder, was certainly at the meeting, but (with many others) was unable to remain to record his dissent in favour of the amendment. Mr. S. was correct in saying Mr. Oakes was teller for his party, but nothing further.

You will allow me to hand you a corrected list:—

J. Horrogan, surveyor	J. B. Betington, J.P., grazier
H. Murry, carpenter	J. Blandland, J.P., landholder
C. Hixon, baker	G. Blandland, J.P., grazier
R. Weeks, landowner	W. Forster, J.P., grazier
R. Beedham, shoemaker	J. B. Darvall, M.C., barrister
F. J. Brown, schoolmaster	R. H. Davies, settler
F. J. Brown, gentleman, now solicitor leaving for England	W. Bennett, landholder
P. Benson, landholder	Reynolds, landholder
Wm. Small, landholder	J. Devlin, grazier
J. Bryan, landholder	P. Devlin, grazier and shipowner
T. Foster, J.P., landholder	T. Smale, grazier, and shipowner
R. Sadler, J.P., Master Male Orphan School	Petty, gentleman and navigator
G. Oakes, butcher and grazier	J. Shepherd, grazier
—Low, butcher	E. Drinkwater, landholder
J. Bryant, plasterer	holder
Thomas Goby, settler	J. Shepherd, Junior, schoolboy
Edward Gale, settler	E. Drinkwater, Junior, settler
	S. Morgan, not present
	Fogo, shoemaker

Not present... 1 S. Morgan
Put aside... 1 Schoolboy
16

I Majority for the amendment.
I hope Mr. Shepherd will not feel strengthened by any remarks I have made, for I feel assured I only echo the feelings of the majority of the meeting.

Your obedient servant.

ROBERT WEEKS.

Kissing Point, January 18.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In your leading article of January 11th, you speak of the "limits to the increase of sheep and cattle." You mention the honorable member for Murray as advertising to an insupportable impediment to the increase of sheep—the eventual want of markets for our fleeces. And you point out another impediment, the "territorial limits of the colony," your object being to bring arguments against the removal of transportation, even in the modified form in which some of us suffering stockowners desire to see it. As, however,

you are condescending enough to publish some papers with arguments on the other side of the question, I make bold to ask permission to put a few questions through the medium of your paper, which I trust the bulk of the thinking community will consider before they decide with you.

1. Have not the variety of fabrics, and the consumption of woollen goods, kept pace with the increased production of the raw material, and will that not continue to be the case?
2. Supposing we had labour, and that the whole colony, fit for grazing, were occupied, could we not still compete with Europe in the articles of wool and tallow?
3. How are we to improve the morals of the rising generation without the means of paying the schoolmaster, or is it better that our children grow up in ignorance, than to have a few of the better class of convicts to assist in raising funds to pay for their education?
4. Has any state or colony ever been known to stand still—must it not either progress or retrograde?
5. When the stockholders are ruined (which they soon will be), who will pay wages, and who support the storekeepers?

In my ignorance, Gentlemen, I fancy these embrace the main points of the great question now agitating the public—the opponents to the modified system of transportation are chiefly storekeepers, and *id genus omne*, who fancy that they can profit on our ruin. They do not see the difference between the distress of 1843 and 1844 and that in prospect. The first was caused by speculation, but there was labour in the market. The other will be caused by that which will affect even the lamp lighter in George-street, for his occupation will vanish for want of funds to pay him.

I will finish by asking, whether it is likely a body of men, such as the settlers in this district are, men who have made this colony their home, and who look to the future welfare of their children, and who consider that a moral and religious education tends more to anything else to their welfare, would agree to anything that would cause taxes to grow where wheat was intended to be sown?

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

HOIMHN.

Goulburn, January 10.

ENGLISH NEWS.

IRELAND.

(From the London Mail, September 24.)

Born from the north and south of Ireland the most gloomy accounts continue to be received as to the failure of the home-grown supply of food; and unless either food or work be immediately found for the people, "an outbreak" is spoken of as inevitable, in the course of the month.

The Irish Government has taken measures for giving effect to the recent "Act to facilitate the Employment of the Labouring Poor for a limited period in Distressed Districts in Ireland." The *Dublin Gazette* of the 4th instant contained proclamations by the Lord-Lieutenant for holding baronies sessions in various parts of the counties of Cork, Clare, Donegal, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, and Waterford, with a view to the commencement of public works in those districts. An officer from the Board of Works, it is said, "will attend every baronial extraordinary session convened by proclamation this month."

The *Dublin Mail* says it is the intention of the Lord-Lieutenant to sanction the assessment of a million and a half, to be employed under the provisions of the Relief Act.

The increased pressure of distress in Ireland is marked by a corresponding growth of disturbances. The provincial papers record many acts of turbulence. In Limerick, four hundred labourers paraded the streets with spades, shovels, and hammers, as emblematic of their destination, and plundered two bread carts; the meal dealers and bakers demanded protection of the magistrates, and the military were called out. The people however dispersed. A meeting of magistrates was immediately held, and a memorial adopted to the Lord-Lieutenant, representing that the wages fixed by Government—2d. less than the current rate in any district—were inadequate to support existence. The people met again next day, but without committing any violence. In Dungannon, the people assembled tumultuously, under an idea that their wages were to be reduced to 8d. or 10d. a day. Two hundred men, armed with various weapons, went to a farm near Clonsilla, in Queen's County, and having driven away some rascals, who were in charge, carried off the corn crops, and fired several shots. In the neighbourhood of Ballinacorney, and at Bohern, large numbers of people traversed the country seeking employment. At Dunkerrin, an inflammatory notice had been posted up in the night, calling on the people not to pay rent under pain of death. The workmen and labourers employed by Mr. Fitzgerald, Rock Lodge, near Clonsilla, refused to allow him to send his corn to Cork, or to market, and stated that they would give him the price he demanded for it. To this step they said they were compelled by the loss of their potatoes and the dearth of provisions. A party of dragoons have been sent from Cork to Youghal. The Clashmore Mills had been attacked, and robbed of flour. Complaints were made at a meeting held in Killybegs that of the 400,000, authorised by the Government for the public works in Ireland, only 100,000 had been expended. Directions have since been issued to the Commissioners, by Mr. Labouchere, to proceed with all public works that may have been suspended, to the full extent of the amount sanctioned for them.

The Hon. Mr. Cecil Lawless has been returned for Clonsilla in the room of the Right Hon. David Pigot, now Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Some discontent was expressed at the absence from the hustings of the new member, who is, it seems, amusing himself in the Highlands.

It is stated that Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Bart., a young and rising lawyer, who distinguished himself very much during the state trials in Ireland, will, in the event of a general election, offer himself for the borough of Kinnis.

The late Lord Carbery, himself an absentee, has provided by his will that his successor shall reside four months every year at Castle Peak, county Cork, and maintain there a suitable establishment.

The third son of Colonel White, M.P., for Longford, has been accidentally shot while on a sporting excursion on the Shannon.

The Second Colliery of the Glasgow & Glasgow Lignite, ordered to be read in the time of death and funeral, has been read in all the churches at morning and evening prayer during the past month.

The Indian relief fund trustees have distributed £10,000 amongst 350 district relief committees, principally in the south and west of this kingdom, the number of whose destitute poor amount, according to the returns, to 680,700.

Justice has been at length meted out to the gentlemen dismissed from the commission of the peace on the score of their ultra-devotion to principles, the maintenance of which was in old-fashioned times deemed an almost indispensable qualification for the possession of a seat on the magisterial bench. Colonel Blacker and Mr. Archibald have been restored to the commission and the deputy-lieutenancy of their respective counties, and Mr. Watson and Mr. Cleland (the latter of whom was signed in consequence of the dismissal of the former) received an official notification that the Chancellor was disposed to reinstate them, but both, in terms the most respectful to the Government, have declined the proffered honour.

Mr. O'Connell's progress to Derrynane has not been without its due meetings and orations by the way. He stopped at Nengh to solicit his moral force views. The *Nengh Guardian* (a hostile paper) says that his reception was by no means enthusiastic, and that his audience was not more than two thousand. In his speech he said he would henceforth work double time for the regeneration of Ireland. The Liberator has often and long ago announced that his days and nights were all given to Ireland; how then is this "double time" to be effected?

"Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Beechmount, son of the late member for this county," says the *Limerick Chronicle*, "has written to Mr. Ray, Secretary of the Repeal Association at Conciliation Hall, requesting to have his name expunged from the record of the members of that body." (Mr. Lloyd was an adherent over whose accession there was much rejoicing.)

A notice was posted up at Milltown, county Clare, last week, offering £50 reward to any person who would shoot a young gentleman of the vicinity, whose name was given.

A correspondence appears in the *Nation*, between two Roman Catholic clergymen and Mr. Ray, on the "stoppage" of that newspaper by the Repeal Association. The Reverend John Kenyon begins by requesting a return of subscriptions to the Repeal rent which he had been the means of forwarding; saying that he does so in order "that we may provide ourselves with a paper;" and he adds, "if you do not choose to do this, I fear I shall be placed in the necessity of demanding back the entire subscription." Mr. Ray parries this demand by reference to the "rules" of the Association, "which do not authorize us to remit money in lieu of papers stopped." When more hotly pressed, he quotes the following passage from Mr. Kenyon's original letter forwarding the remittance, as showing the unconditional nature of the contribution:—"If your rules will warrant the return of any portion of this sum for the purpose of providing a newspaper, we are sufficiently poor to be willing to receive it; but if not, you are welcome to the whole of it, with our blessing." The reverend gentleman, however, nothing daunted by this retort, concludes by stating his intention to hand over his claim "to a solicitor."

The other correspondent, the Rev. Mr. Keenan, protested against the stoppage of the *Nation*, is drily informed, that as he declines to acquiesce in the principles upon which the Repeal Association is based, he no longer continues a member of that body.

The *Nation* is, perhaps unconsciously, turning King's evidence against Mr. O'Connell. It had been called on by Mr. O'Connell to explain what is meant by saying that in 1843 France had sent the people of Ireland offers of help and guidance, through M. Ledru Rollin, and "many a sower sown." After asking the reader to turn back his recollection to 1843, it proceeds—

"In that year the sympathy of France with Ireland was universal. Ledru Rollin represented only the Republican party; but Lamarzine, the Catholic orator and litterateur, set up a journal, called after this paper, *Le Nation*, which took the warmest interest in Irish affairs. That journal, representing a solid and influential section of French opinion, regarded the Irish struggle as one that might eventually assume a military character, and offered its French help and guidance. The same is true of many other French periodicals—and in France every respectable periodical represents men of influence and position. Here were 'sower sown.'"

"In the same year, this country (as appeared by the journals) was visited by adventurous young Frenchmen, who professedly came to observe what they conceived to be the nascent beginnings of a military struggle. Mr. O'Connell has some reason to recollect one French Marquis who, when he returned to Paris, represented (doubtless truthfully) that Mr. O'Connell gave him a copy of the celebrated lines—

"Oh, Erin! will it ever be mine
To write thy wrongs in battle line?"

and so forth, as his own composition; and told him the people of Ireland would procure arms for a struggle by disarming the soldiers. But however one Marquis may have misrepresented Mr. O'Connell, these young Frenchmen were here; and, it is believed, came with the same object that formerly brought them to Greece, Belgium, and Poland, and long ago to Spain, when Mr. Steele also was there as a sad, misled, physical-force Revolutionary. Well, here were other sower sown. And mark, it does not affect this explanation, whether the mistaken these young men may have been; we do not say, or hint, or indicate, that Ireland ought to avail herself of this help; we instance these things simply to show that France regarded the movement as not without a certain military character."

It is understood to be the intention of the Lord Lieutenant to sanction the assessment of a million and a half to be employed under the provisions of the Relief Act.

The *Tippervine* *Indicator* says there is no foundation for the statement of the *Nation*, that Mr. Morgan John O'Connell has been appointed a commissioner of poor laws, with a salary of £2700.

SCOTLAND.

Two liberal students speak of putting forward either Lord John Russell or Mr. Macaulay for the Rectorate of Glasgow University. The conservatives are for Lord Ashley.

A meeting of the family, held on the 11th instant, Mr. William Thomson, B.A., fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was unanimously elected Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the place of the late Dr. Keith.

It is reported that Lord Murray will be speedily elevated to the peerage, and his place on the bench conferred on the present Solicitor-General. Mr. Moncreiff, it is understood, will succeed to the latter office.

Lord Dalmeny announces, in an address, that he is not to be a candidate for the Stirling burghs at the next election. The reason assigned is, that a majority of his constituents disapproved of his vote on the Maynooth grant, and intend to exact a pledge from him against voting any endowments to Maynooth or the Catholic clergy in future.

The patronage of the church and parish of Wemyss, the property of the town council of Edinburgh, was again lately exposed for sale in the Council Chambers, at the upset price of £500; but no competitors having appeared, the sale was adjourned. It is said that a sum nearly in amount to the upset price has been privately offered for the property.

On the night of the 10th instant, Messrs. Fairlie and Co.'s sugar house, Cardryke, Greenock, took fire, and the greater part was consumed. The damage is estimated at from £50,000 to £60,000. The sugar-house was situated contiguous to several streets, and a building-yard, where two of the new Atlantic steam ships are building. One life was lost.

The estate of Sydenham, in East Lothian (recently under litigation in the case *Waddell v. Hope*), was lately sold by auction. It was knocked down at the sum of £20,370, being £1,000 above the upset price, and something more than thirty-seven years' purchase of the present rental. The purchaser was Mrs. H. N. Ferguson of Dirliton.

In a letter to Mr. M. W. Peterson, Mr. Alexander Campbell of Monzie accounts for the unusual failure of the potatoe crop in Scotland:—

"It needs no stretch of imagination to see the Lord's hand laid in judgment upon us."

"When the land sinneth against me by trespassing grievously, then will I stretch out my hand upon it, and will break the staff of the land thereof."—*Ezekiel*, xvi. 13. Surely in our individual sins—in the dishonour done to Christ which caused the *Disruption* in 1843—in the endowment of the Man of Sin—in the desertion of the Sabbath, &c., &c., we cannot see that the nation has sinned, and is sinning with a high hand against God; and therefore most just and righteous is the judgment with which we are threatened; and I know of no one article of food which can so truly be called 'the staff of the land' as Great Britain's potatoe; for while multitudes of our poor subsist entirely upon it, the nobles of the land partake daily of it also, and would count its absence as a great want at their tables. I am entitled, I am entitled that man's integrity is utterly powerless either in tracing or arresting the disease in the potatoe, and that nothing but a confession of and turning from our sins as a nation and individually, can arrest this and still more fearful judgments from ourselves and the land."

The trustees of the late William Hamilton, Esq., Port-Glasgow, have, after providing for payment of all the special legacies to his relations and others, commenced to distribute the residue, by appropriating the sum of £1000 towards erecting mission buildings; the Free Church Mission in Calcutta and Bombay; also £100 for the buildings to be erected at Perth, where there is a mission to the Jews. At the same time, the trustees have appropriated £500 to the Normal Seminary of Glasgow in connection with the Free Church; £500 to the Dumb and Dumb Institution, Glasgow; and £300 to the Blind Asylum, Glasgow. All these under conditions, so that eight pupils are to be taught in the Normal Seminary, four pupils in the Dumb and Dumb Institution, and three in the Blind Asylum, to be gathered from the general population of Port Glasgow, where Mr. Hamilton resided, or from Irvine, of which he was a native; but we understand that parents of applicants must have resided five years in either of these towns.

The *Daily News* says on the subject of the Spanish marriage:—"A singular result of the Quadruple Alliance, certainly—the marriage of the presumptive heiress of the Spanish Crown to a French Prince; and the reigning Don Carlos the younger, and his lieutenant, Cabrera, to London, in search of friends and resources! In recognising the validity of Ferdinand's testament, and the right of Isabella to succeed, England was actuated by the desire to procure a free government for the Spaniards, and such a liberal system as would make Spain the ally of the West against the despotic and retrograde tendencies of the East. From 1831 to 1835 we constituted ourselves the patrons of France and of Spain, throwing the large shield of protection over the revolutions and constitutions of both. But in the years that intervened between 1841 and 1846, the parts were changed. The French government, in return for our protecting it against united Europe, has never ceased to bully and to menace us; and when, in return, for this bullying, we resolved to co-ordinate and to amiable, the constitutional King of the French took advantage of our soft humour to fish Spain from under our care. Lord Aberdeen half consented to the marriage of the Infanta and new England is isolated in Europe; not forgiven by the Eastern Powers for emancipating Spain; and, at the same time, placed in permanent antagonism to France, by its monarch having jugged us out of every aim that we proposed to ourselves from 1831 to 1835. These aims were a cordial alliance with France, the freedom and independence of Spain secured. Instead of this we have country with France, with Spain the very contrary of either freedom or independence. We are decidedly worse off than if we had lost the battle of Waterloo. The French rule is this moment as fully established to the Rhine, Spain, which then was decidedly independent of France, now sinks into one of her provinces, its royal family and its Cortes being treated as mere beggarly dependants."

ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The Rev. J. C. Wood, minister of the Established Church at Aberdeen, has received a presentation to the united parishes of Dunkeld and Downally, Perthshire, which he has accepted.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Peebles, a presentation was laid on the table and sustained, from the Earl of Wemyss, in favour of the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie of Paisley, to the united parishes of Lyne and Meggat.

FANS CHURCH.—The Presbytery of Ayr have inducted the Rev. Mr. Cowan, late of Donholm, to the church of Troon. The Presbytery of Edinburgh, during the months of May, June, July, and August, contributed upwards of £1,500 to the Sustentation Fund.

A THROU-ROD.—"Ravenscroft."—"Then the late bankrupt law?"—"Ay, that was an infernal procedure—that much I will acknowledge, too. It was a special legislation, enacted to pay particular debts, and the law was repealed as soon as it had done its duty. This is a much darker spot in our history than what is called repudiation, though perfectly honest men voted for it." "Did you ever hear of a fan getting up about it at New York, just after we sailed?"—"Never; what was it, Hugh? though American plays are pretty much all farces."—"This was a little better than common, and on the whole really clever." "It is the old story of Faust, in which a young spendthrift sells his soul and body, to the devil. On a certain evening as he is making merry with a set of wild companions, his creditor arrives, and, insisting on seeing the master, is admitted by the servant. He comes on club-footed, and bearded as usual, and detailed too, I believe; but Tom is not to be scared by trifles. He insists on his guest being seated, on his taking a glass of wine, and then on Dick's finishing his song. Tom, though the rest of the company had signed no bonds to Satan, they had certain outstanding book debts which made them excessively uncomfortable; and the odour of brimstone being rather strong, Tom arose, approached his guest, and desired to know the nature of the particular business he had mentioned to his servant. This bond, 'said Satan, significantly, 'This bond is what I pray.' 'It is not all right.' 'Is not that your signature? I admit it.' 'Signed in your blood?' 'A conceit of your own; I told you at the time that ink was just as good as a law.' 'It is past due seven minutes and fourteen seconds.' 'So it is, I declare; but what of that?' 'I demand payment.' 'Nonsense! No one thinks of paying now-a-days. Why, even Pennsylvania and Maryland don't say 'I insist on payment.' 'Oh! do you do you?' Tom drew a paper from his pocket, and added, magnificently, 'There, then, if you're so urgent—there is a discharge under the new bankruptcy law, signed South Thompson.' This knocked the devil into a cock hat at once." My uncle laughed heartily at my story; but instead of taking the matter as I fancied he might, it made him think better of the country than ever. "Well, Hugh, we have wit amongst us, it must be true," he cried, with the tears running down his cheeks. "If we have some reason, laws, and some reason to administer them."—*Croquet's Reminiscences*.

YOUR IRELAND WARFARE.—The opinion of the country with regard to the merits of the professed cause of the recent rupture in the association is now pretty well known—too well understood, in fact, to require any explanation in any deliberate assembly. For, let addresses pour into the association as numbers as they will, and be endorsed with names however much revered, in approval of the retention of O'Connell, we still have a strong conviction in the overwhelming opinion of Ireland is in emphatic condemnation of that policy, and particularly with regard to the support which has so undignifiedly characterized it. There is not a genuine thinking nationalist in Ireland, who, in his heart of hearts, does not repudiate the idea that there was any, the least necessity for the preservation of the association, to call or insist upon truthfulness, earnest men to pledge themselves to an universal proposition, which, on the face of it, carries with it its own refutation, and which even as Catholics, we hold our church equally repudiate as an article of dogma. We prize ourselves equally as obedient children of the Church as Mr. O'Connell—we no less reverse its authority, and feel persuaded of its infallibility in all things pertaining to faith and morals; and we challenge him, or any other man, to show, by any decree it ever promulgated, or even by the written opinion of any one of its illustrious doctors, that his proposition is one which has ever received the least countenance, much less the whole tenor of its message does not condemn. To go no further, what need we but refer to its order of Knights Templars, its Crusades, its Knights of St. John, or even to its ritual for the consecration of the sword? If it then countenanced the doctrine which Mr. O'Connell, as the apostle of moral force, now preaches, an unequalled abhorrence of physical force, even as regards every nation and people, would have sanctioned what we refer to? But the proposition is rank error, as well as folly; yet because truthful, earnest men would not swear to it, at his dictation, they have been cited down as sanguinary revolutionaries, and traitors to the Sovereign's Faith; the whole thing was a quibble, and what has been gained by it? Where are all those important accessions to the repeal ranks which we were promised, as soon as the association would be over the "Young Irelanders"? Where? Echo answers, where. Let us know, as it please you, the men of rank and property who, restrained by their fears while William Smith O'Brien, T. F. Magner, and the other ardent members of the Young Irelanders, by moral force, have thrust out from the association, faithfully laboured in its avocations, have since connected themselves? There is nothing now to prevent their coalition, and where are they? If it was really believed that such would be the result, we ask has it not turned out the greatest of delusions? Should not this induce Mr. O'Connell to awaken to the senselessness of his recent policy?—But we have gained an 'artificial Cecil' and he gains thereby a seat. What a price to exchange for the warm hearts and true who have been excluded the association. Irishmen! does it not rejoice you? But enough of this. Time will correct it all in proper season, and until then we must patiently hope for the best. God grant its speedy consummation."—*Galloway's Indicator*.

TRINITY COLLEGE, PERTHSHIRE.—The ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of Trinity College, Perthshire, was lately performed. The rain fell in torrents, but, notwithstanding, a large concourse of people from the surrounding country assembled to witness the imposing scene. The beginning of the proceedings was announced by the appearance of the principal dignitaries of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, the Right Rev. Primates Skinner, Bishops Russell, Moir, and Low, followed by a large number of the clergy, and various noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies, walking two-and-two from the College. Amongst those present were the Right Hon. Lord Grey, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Hon. J. C. Talbot, Sir John Gladstone, and Sir P. M. Threapland. The ceremony commenced by prayer, after which Sir John Gladstone received the bottle containing the documents, and deposited it in the cavity prepared under the stone, after the usual manner on such occasions. The Warden of the College then delivered a long address; and, after the benediction had been pronounced by the Primus, the procession returned to the College, to partake of a sumptuous *dinner*.

PORTUGAL.—The baptism of the Queen of Portugal's infant was celebrated on the 25th ult. The prince's name is Dom Fernando Maria Louis Miguel Raphael Gabriel Francisco de Assis Gonzaga Antonio Appollinario de Braganca Bourbon Saxe Coburg Gotha.

UNION OF THE SECESSION AND RELIEF CHURCHES.—Monday, the 5th of October, is fixed for the meetings of the Synods of the Secession and Relief Churches, for consideration of the subject of union. These meetings are appointed to be held in Glasgow. The Committees from both Synods have fixed on the following as the designation of the united Churches, viz., "The Presbyterian Church of Scotland." The basis of union, as drawn up by the joint Committees, is at present under consideration, by the Presbyteries, Sessions, and congregations of both communions; and so far as we can learn, there is every probability that the union of these two Churches will take place next month. We find that the Secession and Relief Churches comprise—5 professors of divinity, 39 presbyteries, and 570 congregations. Foreign Churches, 6 presbyteries, 60 congregations. Secession, 3 professors, 20 presbyteries, 454 congregations. Relief, 2 professors, 9 presbyteries, 116 congregations. So that the Presbyterian Church of Scotland will be a tolerably large body.

FANCY STATIONERY.—The art of writing letters is pretty nearly as old as the hills; but, till within the last twenty years, there was no such thing as a tastefully-got-up epistle. There was a deluge in the high range of letter-writing. In Norway, at the present day, when a person wishes to write a note, he cuts a piece from a large sheet of paper; and something of this sort was prevalent in England forty or fifty years ago. It was considered a great advantage in taste when a paper-maker at Bath got up what he called his "Bath post"—a smooth yellow paper, quarter size, with a small stamp in the corner of the sheet. Matters remained at this point till a comparatively recent period, when the whole business of a stationer underwent a rapid and most extraordinary change—the establishment of the penny post alone caused the introduction of many new facilities to epistolary correspondence. It cannot but be interesting to know who has led this great movement—who has filled the ladies' writing cases with finely-printed note paper—who has given to the world the envelope, the cancelled calling card, and the numerous other elegances which now fill the shop window of the stationer. Different active spirits have contributed their respective instances in this useful department of art, but the master-mind has been that of Thomas de la Rue. Mr. de la Rue is a native of Guernsey, and was bred to the business of a printer. He afterwards abandoned this profession, and was engaged for a number of years in London as a manufacturer of straw hats. In consequence of the successive changes in fashion, which ended in the general disuse of straw for bonnets, this ingenious person was several times ruined; but, possessing a boundless buoyancy of temperament, and with inexhaustible inventive facilities, he always alighted on some fresh novelty, and recovered his former position. Finally, driven from straw, he fell upon the idea of making bonnets of embossed paper. This was a great hit; but ladies soon discarded paper hats, and Mr. de la Rue, for ever abandoning bonnets, took up the card and paper trade. He had now a wide field before him, and, in the preparation of various little articles, excited and cultivated the public taste. At the end of twenty years, we find him the elder member of a company, with which are associated two of his sons. What was once a small and obscure concern is now the largest of the kind in the world. At one time Russia was one of the best customers in Europe for playing-cards; but this trade is now at an end, in consequence of that country having engaged in the manufacture itself; nor, judging from the quantity it makes away with, does this step seem unreasonable. In Russia, card-playing is a universal amusement, and will in all probability continue to be so while the people remain illiterate, and political speculation is attended with danger. To supply the demand for cards, the Government took the fabrication of the article into its own hands, and with much liberality not only purchased from Mr. de la Rue a knowledge of the manufacture, but induced his brother to take the entire charge of the establishment in which the cards are made. The quantity of cards thus made annually for Russian consumption is a million of packs; the profits on the sale of which are devoted to charitable purposes.—*A Day at De la Rue's*.

Negro Dogs.—The following is a fine sample of liberty in the land of freedom! It is taken from the *Athens Whip*:—"Negro Dogs.—The undersigned, having bought an entire pack of negro dogs from Hay and Allen's stock, he now proposes to catch runaway negroes. His charge will be three dollars a day for business, and fifteen dollars for catching a negro. He lives three miles and a half north of ———. Wm. Galloway."

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